## SECTION IV.-RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND PUR-CHASING-POWER OF MONEY.

1. General-In normal circumstances properly computed indexnumbers of food and groceries, and house-rent combined, form one of the best possible measures of those variations in the "purchasing-power of money" whic! affect the cost of living: in short, the variations of the cost of a "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of suitably chosen commodities, and including also house rent, reflect the variations in the cost of living. The main investigations carried out as to retail prices and purchasing-power of money are of a threefold nature and consist of:-
(i.) Quarterly variations in the purchasing-power of money in thirty towns.
(ii). Annual variations in the purchasiag-power of money in 150 towns.
(iii.) Householders' Budget Inquiries.

It is principally with the first of these that this Section deals. In Report No. 2, issued in April, 1913, Report No. 5, issued in December, 1914, and Report No. 6, issued in May, 1916, the results of comprehensive investigations into the subjects of Prices and Price-Indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of the data and the computation of the results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numibers is based was furnished in Appendixes io Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912.

For the computations of the index-numbers the "aggregate expenditure" method is adopted, i.e., the average price for each commodity included is multiplied by its respective " mass unit." The "mass-unit" represents the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, and is regarded as constant over the period under review. By taking the aggregate expenditure for any one year as base, the index-number for the relative aggregate expenditure for any other year is readily calculated. Certain aspects of this method, not dealt with in previous Reports, are discussed on pages 19 and 20 of Labour Report No. 6.

In order to illustrate clearly the method adopted it will be well to take a simple numerical example. Suppose that in 1901 the average price of butter was 1 s . 3d. per lb., of bread was 3d. per 2 lb . loaf, of
mutton was 3d. per lb., and of milk was 4 d . per quart; and suppose that in 1911 the prices of these four commodities were 1 s . Gd. for butter, 4 d . for bread, 5d. for mutton, and 5d. for milk. Now the total quantities of each of these commodities consumed in Australia per annum are approximately 90 million lb . of butter, 470 million 2 l lb . loaves of bread, 330 million $\mathbf{l b}$. of mutton, and 300 million quarts of milk. Therefore, the actual expenditure of the people of Australia on these commodities in 1901 and 1911 respentively would be as follows:-

## Computation of lindex-Numbers: Hlustrative Example of Aggregate Expenditure Method.

| - Particulars. | Unit. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Quantities } \\ \text { Congumed. } \\ (0,000,000) \\ \text { omitted }) . \end{gathered}\right.$ | Prices, |  | Total Expenditure. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. |
| Butter | lb. | 9 | d. | d. | $(0,000,000 \mathrm{omitted})$ | $\left(0,000,000_{162}^{d} \text { omitted }\right)$ |
| Bread $\quad \therefore$ | 21b loaf | 47 | 3 | 4 | 141 | 188 |
| Mutton | tb. | 33 | 3 | 5 | 90 | 165 |
| Mulk | quart. | 30 | 4 | 5 | 120 | 150 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 495 | 665 |

The relative aggregate expenditure was 495 in 1901, and rose to 665 in 1911; in other words, the index-number in 1901, taking the expenditure in 1911 as the base $(=1000)$ was $\begin{gathered}\text { 疑 }\end{gathered} \times 1000=$ 744, and the index-number in 1911, taking the expenditure in 1901 as the base $(=1000)$ was $\frac{35}{85} \times 1000=1343$, which might, of course, have been obtained directly by taking the reciprocal of the result previously obtained. If now, instead of only four commodities, a represontative group of fifty or more were treated in this way for a series of years, the numbers thus obtained would furnish a satisfactory index of the variations in price from year to year.
2. Changes in Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.-A change in the "Cost of Living" may occur either in the standard of living or in the purchasing-power of money, or in both; both affect the expenditure on living, which expenditure itself depends on three things, viz.:-
(i.) The particular series of commodities consumed;
(ii.) The relative quantities of the commodities consumed; and
(iii.) The price of the commodities.

To avoid confusion as to the significance of the results given in this section, the conception of what is meant by "cost of living" ought to be clearly apprehended, for evidently a change in any one of the above may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers which are independent of (arbitrary) variations of (i) and (ii.) above, and which unequivocally reflect the variations caused by price alone, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected,
and the relative quantities of these remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. l, Appendix VIII., in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17-18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; and in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130. In the places indicated it has been shewn that in order to avoid all confusion between "changes in the regimen" (i.e., change in the standard of living) which is at the disposal of the individual, and "changes in prices," which are not at his disposal, it is necessary to adopt the "aggregate expenditure" method; that, is, to ascertain the cost of a definite regimen or what may be called the cọst of a definite "composite unit." To be of the highest general value, the "composite unit" must be one applicable to the whole community. It has also been shewn that what has been called the method of "aggregate expenditures," i.e., the estimation of the cost of this composite unit, as the basis of the method, is, as said, the only unequivocal method, and technically is perfectly satisfactory, while any other method is technically less satisfactory, or introduces some change of regimen. Variations in quantity or in the items of the composite unit introduce ambiguity, for the resulting change in the price of the composite unit is partly due to change of the unit and partly due to change of the prices of its constituent items.
3. Commodities and Requirements Included.-The 47 items of expenditure included are divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, and (iv.) house-rent. These items cover about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family. There are very cogent reasons for the restriction of the inquiry to the items mentioned. If the comparisons are to be eatisfactory, confusion must not arise between changes in standard of living and changes arising from a variation of the purchasing-power of money. In order to avoid such confusion the items selected are such as are sensibly identical and identifiable in the various localities. The most important group of expenditure which is not included is. clothing, the cost of which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Owing to influences of individual taste, fashion, and the enormous variety of production, articles included in this group are practically not comparable and identifiable. As regards fuel and lightr the cost of which amounts to about 4 per cent. of total expenditure, while these commodities are comparable and identifiable, the usage or relative consumption in the towns included in the inquiries varies to such an extent that their inclusion on an assumed constant regimen would tend to produce a fictitious result in so far as relative cost of living is concerned. Thus the prices of clothing and of fuel and light cannot be unequivocally compared.

While it is true that insurance premiums and contributions to benefit societies have probably not increased, it must be borne in mind that the purchasing-power of money-benefits to be derived is reduced in accordance with the general depreciation in the purchasing. power of money, and in order to obtain benefits of the same net value as before, the premiums and contributions would have to be increased pro rata.

It will be seen, therefore, that notwithstgnding the exclusion of various items of expenditure, the results obtained based on the four groups referred to, can be vitiated only in an abnormal state of affairs, and ordinarily only to a very slight extent. It is to be remembered also that prices of commodities which cannot be included because they do not lend themselves to exact specification, tend, on the whole, to move in the same direction as those included, and approximately to the same extent. Thus, as a matter of fact, a more reliable result is obtained than would be the case.if the investigation endeavoured to cover the whole of the items of expenditure. In short, this method of measuring the variations in the purchasing-power of money, though theoretically subject to obvious limitations, is practically the best general measure.

The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was sufficiently referred to in Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The following tabular statement gives particulars of the commodities and items included, the units of measurement for which prices are collected, and the mass-units shewing the relative extent to which each item is used or consumed.

Retail Prices.-Table shewing Commodities, ete., included in Investigation, Units. of Measurement, and "Mass-Unils."


## Retall Prices, House Rent, and Purghasing-Power of Money.

It may here be pointed out that both in the collection of the data and computation of the results great care is exercised, and that there is reason to believe that the price-indexes are based upon more extensive data than any which have been obtained in similar investigations in other parts of the world.

In order to give some idea of the thorough manner in which the work has been performed, it may be mentioned that with regard to the 46 commodities and house rent included in this inquiry, nearly 10,500 prices and quotations are received and tabulated for the $30^{\circ}$ towns dealt with each month. This amounts to 126,000 per annum. The complete scheme in regard to the determination of the price-indexes shewing the purchasing power of money provides for the collection and analysis of over 140,000 separate prices and quotations each year, but owing to the difficulty in getting in all the returns regularly it was necessary to provide for a larger number of returns than was actually required.

When it is understood that this inquiry goes back for the capital towns as far as 1901, and the wholesale price inquiry ( 80 commodities) as far as 1871, some idea may be gathered as to the magnitude of the work involved. All the returns received are carefulity examined, and in cases where the accuracy of any price or quotation is open to doubt, special inquiries are made from the person furnishing the quotation. Each return as received is compared with the previous return from the same dealer and with all other returns received for the same period. It is believed, therefore, that a high degree of accuracv is obtained in the investigations, and it is evident that personal impressions or results, not based upon an equally systematic and equally extensive in. quiry, cannot be allowed weight.

## 4. Other Investigations as to Price-Indexes and Cost of Living.

 While this report is concerned principally with variations in price-indexes on the lines indicated in the preceding paragraphs, it will not be out of place to refer briefly to other cognate investigations which have been carried out. These consist, as already indicated, of (i.) Annual Variations in the price index-numbers in 150 Towns, and (ii.) the cost of living according to Householders' Budget Inquiries.(i.) Price-Indexes in 150 Towns.-The investigation as to variation in price-indexes in 100 towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. For November, 1915 and 1916, the number of towns from which returns are collected annually was increased from 100 to 150 . The results of the November 1913 investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5, pp. 26 to 33; of the November 1914 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 8, pp. 231 to 240 ; of the November 1915 investigation in Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp. 352 to 361; and of the November 1916 investigation in the present issue, pp. 393 to 402 . Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital towns only, but during 1912 and subsequent years these investigations have been extencled to 30 towns. On page 402 hereinafter comparisons are made to test the accuracy with which the results obtained from these inquiries reflect the conditions obtaining throughout the States and Commonwealth.

It will be seen on examination that the table reveals the fact that there is but little variation in the results obtained from the different sources indicated.

This approximation between the various results indicates that the index-numbers published for the capital towns only, for the years prior to 1912 and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, probably reffect, with a substantial degree of accuracy, the variations in the purchasing-power of money, not only in each State separately, but also throughout the Commonwealth as a whole.
(ii.) Householders' Budget Inquaries.-The first of these was held in 1910-11, and covered a period of twelve months. The resulte of that investigation were published in December, 1911.* A second was held during 1913 for the month of November only. The results of this second investigation are given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913."
5. Purchasing-Power of Money, General Results of Investigation in each Metropolitan Town, 1901 to 1916.-Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities (and for house-rent) included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shewn for the capital town of each State in the tables given hereinafter. In these tables the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital towns in 1911 is taken as base ( $=1,000$ ), and the figures for that year (as well as other years) for the individual towns shew the relative purchasing-power of money as between the respective towns. The result is that the index-numbers given herein are comparable in all respeats, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each town, but they also furmish comparisons as to the relative cost in the different towns, either in any given year or as between one year and another and one town and another.

## Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to $1916 . \dagger$

> It is, of course, obvious that the index-ntombers given in the geparate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to shew the relative cost of (eay) house-rent, groceries and food since the welghted averake cost for the six towns taken together in 1011 in each case is made egtal to 1000 , although) the cost is of courge not the same.

| Town. |
| :---: |$|1901 .|1906 .|1907 .|1908 .|1900 .|1910 .|1911 .|1912 .|1913 .|1914 .|1915| 1016.$.

GROUP I.-GROOERIES.

| Sydney |  | " | 876 | 998 | 904 | 1,009 | 1,015 | 1,028 | 1,018 | 1,151 | 1,106 | 1,112 | 1,281 | 1,329 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 897 | 902 | 817 | 1,928 | 895 | 1,989 | , 924 | 1,061 | , 058 | , 096 | 1,222 | 1,210 |
| Brisbane | + | + | 1.011 | 998 | 963 | 1,045 | 1,039 | 1,054 | 1,087 | 1,105 | 1,110 | 1,076 | 1,331 | 1,315 |
| Adelaide | $\cdots$. |  | 949 | 956 | 903 | 944 | 991 | 972 | 958 | 1,138 | 1,039 | 1,061 | 1,310 | 1,274 |
| Ferth |  | $\cdots$ | 1,006 | 1,080 | 1,013 | 1,038 | 1,033 | 1,095 | 1,278 | 1,186 | 1,073 | 1,113 | 1,351. | 1,345 |
| Hobart | $\cdots$ |  | ${ }^{1} 985$ | 9881 | -888 | 960 | 1,018 | 1,011 | 1,003 | 1,169 | 1,061 | 1,070 | 1,250 | 1,236 |
| Weighted A.verage* | $\cdots$ |  | 912 | 964 | 885 | 975 | 974 | 097 | 1,000 | 1,124 | 1,0431 | 1,062 | 1,272 | 1,270 |

[^0]Retail Price Index-Numbers in Metropolitan Towns, 1901 to 1916†-continued.
TOWN. $|1901 .|1906 .|1907 .|1908 .|1909 .|1910 .|1911 .|1912 .|1913 .|1914 .|1915| 1916.$.

Grouf ll.-bariy Produce.


Grovp III.一MEat.

| Syduey | . |  | 1,025 | 086 | 994 | 1,000 | 082 | 977 | 95 | 1,107 | 1,213 | 1,280 | 1,778 | 2,091 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne |  |  | 1,077 | 2,023 | 1,067 | 1,043 | 998 | 978 | 929 | 1,123 | 1,149 | 1,270 | 1, 70 | 2,027 |
| Brisbane | * | - | 1,026 | 1,038 | 1,024 | 1,062 | 967 | 988 | 935 | 991 | 965 | 1,169 | 1,540 | 1,7+56 |
| Adelaide | * | + | 1,221 | 1,109 | 1,059 | 1,060 | 1,081 | 1,032 | 1,037 | 1,130 | 1,206. | 1,502 | 1,930 | 2,240 |
| Perth | + | * | 1,378 | 1,530. | 1,511 | 1,482 | 1,479 | 1,535 | 1,577 | 1,643 | 1,607 | 1,688 | 1,722 | 1,097 |
| Hobart |  |  | 1,225 | 1,278 | 1,279 | 1,262 | 1,303 | 1,278 | 1,221 | 1,321 | 1,400 | 1,493 | 1,780 | 2,217 |
| Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average* | $\cdots$ | + | 1,101 | 1,053 | 1,074 | 1,069 | 1,040 | 1,024 | 1,000 | 1,144 | 1,198 | 1,323 | 1,781 | 2,056 |

Grodpg I., II., and III. COMBINED,-Grocerles and Food.

| Sydney . . | . ${ }^{+}$ | * | 917 | 964 | 936 | 1,030 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 989 | 1,124 | 1,131 | 1,158 | 1,396 | 1,520 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne |  |  | 965 | 945 | 925 | 995 | 949 | 960 | 935 | 1,082 | 1,024 | 1,091 | 1,411 | 1,462 |
| Brisbane |  |  | 965 | 959 | 247 | 1,023 | 983 | 1,000 | 1,018 | 1,102 | 1,042 | 1,078 | 1,373 | 1,426 |
| Adelalde |  | $\cdots$ | 1,028 | 982 | 951 | 1,010 | 1,025 | 1,001 | 1,020 | 1,154. | 1,119 | 1,215 | 1,487 | 1,582 |
| Pertlı | + | + | 1,184 | 1,237 | 1,197 | 1,226 | 1,212 | 1,251 | 1,346. | 1,345. | 1,267 | 1,302 | 1,483 | 1,542 |
| Hobart | $\ldots$ |  | 1,011 | 1,047 | 1,010 | 1,055 | 1,093 | 1,073 | 1,058 | 1,190 | 1,164 | 1,212 | 1,445 | 1,523 |
| Weighted Average* | ** | . + | 972 | 980 | 955 | 1,031 | 1,006 | 1,005 | 1,000 | 1,129 | 1,095 | 1,144 | 1,416 | 1,498 |

Group. IV. $\rightarrow$ House RENT.

| Sydney | ** | .. | 858 | 891 | 911 | 922 | 955 | 988 | 1,090 | 1,183 | 1,246 | 1.279 | 1,220 | 1,212 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne |  |  | 733 | 782 | 804 | 828 | 842 | 916 | 970 | 1,016 | 1,089 | 1,126 | 1,085 | 1,089 |
| Brisbane | + |  | 488 | 524 | 575 | 618 | 662 | 700 | 767 | 1804 | 883 | 882 | 859 | 847 |
| Adelaide | $\cdots$ | . | 629. | 761 | 812 | 872 | 940 | 1,018 | 1,112 | 1,160 | 1,125 | 1,040 | 932 | 030 |
| Perth | . | - | 801 | 718 | 684 | 678 | 667 | 696 | 810 | 880 | 928 | 914 | 848 | 869 |
| Hobart | $\cdots$ | - | 667 . | 686 | 708 | 727 | 749 | 776 | 805 | 829 | 887 | 914 | 928 | 928 |
| Weighted Average* | * | -• | 751 | 793 | 816 | 838 | 867 | 919 | 1,000 | 1,083 | 1,118 | 1,135 | 1,081 | 1,081 |

AlI GROUPS COMBINED.-GroOERIBS, FOOD, AND HOUSS RENT,


Note. - As to basis of index+numbers, see remarite above.

* For all capital towne.
t Index-numbers for years 1902-5 are given in Labour Report No 8, p. 26.
The index-numbers for the last three groups (groceries and food, honso rent, and groceries, food, and house rent combined) are shewn for each capital town, together with the weighted average for, all six towns combined in the graphs on pages 360 to 362 . The paragraphs on pages 362 and 363 briefly indicate the general nature of the variations in each group.

360 Retail Prices, House Rent, and Purchasing-Power of Money.
GRAPHS SHEWING THE PURCHASINGPOWER OF MONEY,* METROPOLITAN
TOWNS, 1001 to 1016.
SYDNEY.




Retail Priges, House Rent, and Porchasing-Power of Money. 361 GRAPIS SHEWING PURCHASING-POWER OF MONEY, MEIROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1901 TO 1916.
ADELAIDE.




See footnote previous page.

PUROHASING-POWLR OF MONEY -WIEIGTED AVERAGE SIX CAPITAL TOWNS, 1901 to 1916

(i.) Groceries (18 Commodities).-It may be seen that the inclexnumber for this Group was higher in 1916 than in 1915 for Sydney, and lower in the remaining towns, the aggregate effect upon the weighted average index-number shewing a slight increase. The weighted average index-number for all towns in 1916 compared with 1911 amounts to 27.9 per cent., and compared with 1901 to 40.2 per cent. The average cost in 1916 of the commodities included in this group was greatost in Perth and least in Melbourne.
(ii.) Dairy Produce ( 7 Commodities).-The index-numbers for this group were higher for 1916 than for 1915 in Sydney and Brisbane, and lower in the remaining towns. The weighted average indox-number for all towns in 1916 was 0.7 per cent. higher than in 1915, 31.6 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 39.3 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1916 of the commodities in this group was highest in Perth and lowest in Adelaide.
(iii.) Meat (2l Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).-The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1916 than in 1915 in all the capital towns. The weighted average index-number for all towns taken together in 1916 was 15.4 per cent. higher than in 1915; 105.0 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 86.7 per cent. higher than in 1901 . The average cost of the commodities included in this group for 1916 was greatest in Adelaide and least in Brisbano.
(iv.) Groceries and Food (Groups" I. , I I., and III. combined).*The index-numbers for this combined group show the aggregate effect upon the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. In all the towns there was an increase in 1916 compared with the immediately preceding year. During the whole of the period covered by the table on page 359 the index-numbers were higher in Perth than in any other capital. town up to and including 1914. The disparity between that toun and the

[^1]remaining towns was greater in the earlier years of the period, and less in the later years, and for 1915 the index-number for Perth, while still. higher than for all the towns except Adelaide, shews less divergence from the weighter average than for any other year. In 1916 the index-number for Perth was again higher than for any other town. Taking the weighted average for all the towns the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 359 were 49.5 per cent. higher in 1916 than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1916 was greatest in Perth, and least in Brisbane.
(v.) House Rent.-Except in Actelaide, where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and declined in 1913, and in Perth, where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908-9 and 1914, there was a uniform increase in each of the metropolitan towns from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal conditions arising out of the war has resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 and 1916. It will be seen that for 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing accommodation in all the towns except Hobart, where there was a'small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth show slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart is the same for 1916 as for 1915. The weighted average index-number is the same for 1916 as for 1915 , but is still 8.1 per cent. higher than in 1911, and nearly 44 per cent. higher than in 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane ( 73.6 per cent.), followed in the order named by Melbourne ( 48.6 per cent.), Adelaide ( 47.9 per cent.), Sydney ( 41.3 per cent.), Hobart (39.1 per cent.), and Perth ( 8.5 per cent.).
(vi.) Price Index-numbers for 'Food, Groceries and House Rent combined. The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation shew an increase of 3.6 per cent. in 1916 compared with 1915. Reference to the graph on page 362 will shew that the weighted average price index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by the investigations. The index-number rose in 1905 and 1906, and fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was very considerable ( 10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and a further rise in 1916 of 3.6 per cent.

Compared with 1911 the base year of the period, the weighted average purchasing-power-of-money index-number shews an increase of 32.4 per cent. for 1916. Tt may further be seen that, except for the year 1909, from 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital town. In 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 the indexnumber for Sydney was the highest, and for 1916 the index-number for Perth was lower than for any other town except Brisbane. Attention has already been drawn in the quarterly Labour Bulletins to the fact that the increase in prices of food and groceries during 1915 was considerably less in Perth than in the remaining towns. The result of this is to alter the relative cost of food groceries and house-rent combined in the several towns.
6. Variations in Price-indexes (4th Quarter, 1916).-During the fourth quarter of 1916, the purchasing-power-of-money index-number for the thirty towns for which particulars are collected, shews a decrease since the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916), from 1294 to 1276, the index-number for the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 being 1310. The following table furnishes quarterly comparisons for the whole of the thirty towns since the beginning of the year 1912.

Parchasing-Power of Money.-Quarterly Index-Numbers.-Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1916.

| $\underset{\text { tioulars }}{\text { Par- }}$ | First Quarter. | Second Quarter. | Third Quarter. | Fourth Quarter. | Whole Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1912 | 1,023 | 1,068 | 1,120 | 1,110 | 1,080 |
| 1913 | 1,078 | 1,093 | 1,078 | 1,071 | 1,080 |
| 1914 | 1,090 | 1,127 | 1,124 | 1,113 | 1,113 |
| 1915 | 1,151 | 1,226 | 1,333 | 1,310 | 1,255 |
| 1916 | 1,325 | 1,310 | 1,294 | 1,276 | 1,301 |

[^2]The index-number for the quarter under review is 1.4 per cent. lower than that for the preceding quarter. Particulars of the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers in each State for the years 1912 to 1916 , as well as for the third and fourth quarters of 1916 and the fourth quarter of 1915 , are shewn in the following table. The weighted average aggregate expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 is taken as base $(=1000)$, and the index-numbers are therofore comparable in all respects, that is to say, they shew not only the variations from year to year in each State, but they also furnish comparisons as, to the relative cost in the different States, either in any given year or betweon one year and another, and one State and another :-

Purchasing-Power of Money.-Index-Numbers for each State and Commonwealth, $\dagger$ October to December, 1916.

| Partioulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | C'wlth. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average for 1912 | 1,125 | 1,033 | 981 | 1,126 | 1,191 | 1,012 | 1,080 |
| .. . 1913 | 1,155 | 1,023 | 959 | 1,090 | 1,158 | 1,007 | 1,080 |
| " 1914 | 1,179 | 1,073 | 988 | 1,122 | 1,175 | 1,041 | 1,113 |
| " 1915 | 1,295 | 1,249 | 1,155 | 1,243 | 1,261 | 1,199 | 1,255 |
| , 1916 | 1,370 | 1,279 | 1,182 | 1,275 | 1,297 | 1,25i | 1,301 |
| Quarter- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October to Des., 1915 | 1,372 | 1,295 | 1,245 | 1,268 | 1,248 | 1,262 | 1,310 |
| July to Sept., 1916 | 1,368 | 1,269 | 1,141 | 1,269 | 1,318 | 1,234 | 1,294 |
| Oct. to Dec., 1916 | 1,354 | 1,249 | 1,135 | 1,249 | 1,282 | 1.217 | 1,276 |

[^3]In order: to shew the movements in the various main groups of expenditure that make up the whole "composite unit," the commodities are divided into three groups, viz., groceries, dairy produce and meat, and the following table shews the index-number for each group and house rent separately for the fourth quarter of 1916, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1915 , and with the average for the whole of the years 1912 to 1916.

Purchasing-Power of Money.-Index-Numbers for each State, October to Decomber, 1916. Weighted Average Expenditure in each Group for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ ).*

II.-Dairy Prondoe.

| Average for 1912 | 1,105 | 1,065 | 1,055 | 1,191 | 1,375 | 1,081 | 1,114 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " 1913 | 1,103 | 1,007 | 996 | 1,158 | 1,321 | 1,076 | 1,080 |
| 1914 | 1,120 | 1,063 | 997 | 1.188 | 1,311 | 1,136 | 1,110 |
| 1915 | 1,228 | 1,341 | 1,286 | 1,357 | 1,534 | 1,405 | 1,316 |
| 1916 | 1,299 | 1,321 | 1,303 | 1,275 | 1,495 | 1,313 | 1,319 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. to Dec., 1915 | 1,254 | 1,275 | 1,340 | 1,248 | 1,477 | 1,303 | 1,236 |
| July to Sopt., 1916 | 1,317 | 1,352 | 1,254 | 1,247 | 1,506 | 1,368 | 1,331 |
| Oot. to Dec., 1916 | 1,251 | 1,217 | 1,283 | 1,178 | 1,439 | 1,240 | 1,246 |
| ILI.-MEAT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average for 1912 | 1,121 | 1,144 | 1,009 | 1,132 | 1,710 | 1,336 | 1,169 |
| ," 1913 | 1,222 | 1,165 | 996 | 1,204 | 1,606 | 1,403 | 1,217 |
| 1914 | 1,291 | 1,284 | 1,189 | 1,493 | 1,754 | 1,497 | 1,340 |
| 1915 | 1,783 | 1,822 | 1,543 | 1,928 | 1,792 | 1,831 | 1,791 |
| 1916 | 2,11 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 2,044 | 1,758 | 2,253 | 2,052 | 2,256 | 2,071 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. to Dec., 1915. | 2,043 | 2,030 | 1,812 | 2,090 | 1,729 | 2,201 | 2,005 |
| Juty to Sept., 1916 | 2,109 | 2,002 | 1,571 | 2,292 | 2,237 | 2,166 | 2,051 |
| Oct. to Dec., 1916 | 2,086 | 1,991 | 1,590 | 2,299 | 2,122 | , 2,169 | 2,028 |

IV.-House Rent. $\dagger$


[^4](i.) Groceries.-During the quarter under review the average cost of the conmodities included in this group increased slightly in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, and decreased in the remaining States.

The result of the variations in the index-numbors for the various States is, that taking the weighted average for all States, the indexnumber shews little variation. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 the index-numbers are lower in all the States. The decrease is greatest in Queensland ( 15.2 per cent.), followed in the order named by Victoria (10.2 per cent.), South Australia ( 9.9 per cent.), Tasmania ( 9.0 per cent.), and New South Wales and Western Australia ( 7.5 per cent.). The index-number for the 30 towns considered as a whole shews a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the quartor under review compared with the fourth quarter of 1915.
(ii.) Dairy Produce.-The index-numbers for this group are lower than for the immediately preceding quarter in all the States except Queensland. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915, the index-numbers shew a decrease in all the States, ranging from 5.6 per cent. for South Australi\& to 0.2 per cent. for New South Wales. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews that the cost of the commodities included in this group was 3.1 per cent. lower in the quarter under review than in the fourth quarter of 1915.
(iii.) Meat.-The index-numbers for this group are slightly lower for the fourth than for the third quarter of 1916 in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, and slightly higher in the remaining States. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews-a decrease of 1.1 per cent. for the quarter under review. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December), of 1915 , there was a decrease in Victoria of 1.9 per cent., in Queensland of 12.3 per cent., and in Tasmania of 1.5 per cent. In the remaining States the price of meat was higher than for the corresponding period of 1915. The increase was greatest in Western Australia (22.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by South Australia ( 10.0 per cent.), and New South Wales (2.1 per cent.). The aggregate effect of these variations upon the weighted average indexnumber for the 30 towns shews an increase of 1.1 per cent.
(iv.) House Rent.-The index-numbers for house rent shew that there was little variation during the quarter under review. In New South Wales and Western Australia there was a slight decrease, and in the remaining States a slight increase since the immediately preceding quarter. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns taken together shews an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter of the current year. When compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 it may be seen that there has been a slight increase in all the States except Queensland, in' which State the index-number shows
practically no change. The increase in Western Australia amounts to 2.6 per cent., but in the other States it is small. The weighted average index-number for the Commonwealth shews an increase of 1.1 per cent., compared with the fourth quarter of 1915.

It has been pointed out in'previous issues of this Bulletin that in Broken Fill and Port Pirie prevailing conditions rendered it necessary, for some time, to compute the predominant rents in accordance with results obtained from special inquiries. Further inquiries instituted during the third quarter of 1916 elicited the information that normal conditions, so far as house rent is concerned, then obtained. . Consequently the index-numbers for these towns for the third and fourth quarters of 1916 represent the rents being charged which are, in general, the rents being paid. It should be observed, however, that in making comparisons with preceding quarters for these towns, it will be necessary to bear in mind the remarks with reference to the abnormal conditions obtaining since the outbreak of war.
8. Variations in Purchasing-Power-of-Money in each of Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1916 (Fourth Quarter). - In the following table indexnumbers are given for the fourth quarter of 1916 , the preceding quarter (July to September, 1916), and the corresponding quarter (October to December), of 1915. The average index-numbers for the whole of the years 1912 to 1916 are included for comparative purposes. The basis of the table is the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911. It should be observed that these indexnumbers are not comparable with those in similar tables given in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 12 referring to the 30 towns. If it be desired to ascertain the corresponding index-numbers for any other period than those specified in the table, reference should be made to the tables giving pur-chasing-power-of-money index-numbers on pages 37 and 38 of Labour Report No. 6, published in May last, and on pp. 375-6 hereinafter.

The index-numbers for the fourth quarter of 1916 shew that there has been a decrease in the cost of food, groceries and house rent in all the towns except Broken Hill, Charters Towers and Warwick. The aggregate effect of these variations is, that in the 30 towns considered as a whole, there has been a decrease in the cost of the items included, of 1.4 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1915 , the index-numbers are lower in all the States except Western Australia. In all the towns in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania the index-numbers for the fourth quarter of 1916 are lower than for the same period of last year ; in Now South Wales they are higher in Broken Hill and Bathurst and lower in the remaining towns; in South Australia they are lower in all the towns except Port Pirie and Moonta ; in Western Australia they are higher in all the towns except Geraldton. The weighted average index-number for the 30 towns shews a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1916, compared with the same period last year. This decrease is generally duo to a decrease in the cost of the commodities included in the groceries and dairy produce groups. Moat and house rent, on the other hand, shew a slight increase.

Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers (Food, Groceries, and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1918, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ ) $\ddagger$

| Particulars, | 1912. | 1914. | 1915. |  | 1916. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Whole Year | Whole Year. | Whole Year. | 4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.). | Whole Year. | 3rd Qtr., (July to Sept.). | 4th Qtr., (Oct. to Doc.). |
| N. S. Walies- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newcastle | +955 | 1,994 | 1,147 | 1,210 | 1,208 | 1,312 | 1,197 |
| Broken Hill§ | 1,080 | 1,068 | 1,087 | 1,181 | 1,282 | 1,325 | 1,327 |
| Goulburn | 1,042 | 1,130 | 1,274 | 1,364 | 1,350 | 1,361 | 1,341 |
| Bathurst | 919 | 987 | '1,104 | 1,172 | 1,178 | 1,180 | 1,175 |
| *Weighted Aver. | 1,125 | 1,179 | 1,295 | 1,372 | 1,370 | 1,368 | 1,354 |
| Victoria- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Melbourne | 1,055 | 1,105 | 1,277 | 1,322. | 1,309 | 1,300 | 1,280 |
| Ballarat | 914 | 904 | 1,111 | 1,162 | 1,123 | 1,116 | 1,092 |
| Bendigo | 926 | 922 | 1,110 | 1,147 | 1,118 | 1,095 | 1,092 |
| Geelong | 996 | 1,012 | 1,182 | 1,237 | 1,233 | 1,224 | 1,195 |
| Warmambool. . | 935 | 959 | 1,157 | 1,214 | 1,185 | 1,189 | 1,153 |
| *Weighted Aver. | 1,033 | 1,073 | 1,249 | 1,295 | 1,279 | 1,269 | 1,240 |
| Queensland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toowoomba | 977 | 950 | 1,133 | 1,212 | 1,133 | 1,090 | 1,083 |
| Rookhompton | 962 | 988 | 1,154 | 1,269 | 1,216 | 1,169 | 1,160 |
| Charters 'Iowers | 1,008 | 988 | 1,151 | 1,218 | 1,182 | 1,142 | 1, 147 |
| Warwick | 1,004 | 912 | 1,067 | 1,133 | 1,102 | 1,065 | 1,077 |
| *Weighted Aver. | 981 | 988 | 1,155 | 1,245 | 1,182 | 1,141 | 1,135 |
| S. AugtraliaAdelaide | 1,157 | 1,143 | 1,259 | 1,282 | 1,285 | 1,278 | 1,257 |
| Kadina, Moonta <br> - Wallaroo | 917 | 960 | 1,139 | 1,174 | 1,204 | ],202 | 1,188 |
| Port Piries | 1,004 | 1,055 | 1,172 | 1,212 | 1,261 | 1,256 | 1,251 |
| Mt. Gambier . . | 874 | 923 | 1,109 | 1,148 | 1,165 | 1,162 | 1,134 |
| Petersburg | 1,014 | 1,126 | 1,234 | 1,234 | 1,251 | 1,245 | 1,231 |
| *Weighted Aver. | 1,126 | 1,122 | 1,243 | 1,268 | 1,275 | 1,269 | 1,249 |
| W. Australia-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kalgoorlie end Boulder | 1,334 | 1,291 | 1,398 | 1,399 | 1,418 | 1,435 | 1,402 |
| Mid. Junction \& Guildford | 1,123 | 1,104 | 1,204. | 1,188 | 1,226 | 1,258 | 1,219 |
| Bunbury | 1,104 | 1,111 | 1,194 | 1,170 | 1,214 | 1,257 | 1,206 |
| Geraldton | 1,255 | 1,315 | 1,386 | 1,370 | 1,372 | 1,375 | 1,335 |
| *Weighted Aver. | 1,191 | 1,175 | 1,261 | 1,248 | 1,297 | 1,318 | 1,282 |
| Tasmania - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hobart . | 1,042 | 1,090 | 1,233 | 1,286 | 1,278 | 1,259 | 1,242 |
| Launceston | 009 | 1,014 | 1,190 | 1,262 | 1,253 | 1,236 | 1,224 |
| Zeehen | 952 | 898 | 1,048 | 1,114 | 1,095 | 1,087 | 1,062 |
| Beaconefield | 827 | 813 | 991 | 1,083 | 1,035 | 1,032 | 1,005 |
| Queenttown . . | 988 | 1,021 | 1,208 | 1,293 | 1,260 | 1,256 | 1,224 |
| * Weighted Aver. | 1,012 | 1,041 | 1,199 | 1,262 | 1,251 | 1,234 | 1,217 |
| † Weighted Aver. for C'wealth | 1,080 | 1,113 | 1,255 | 1,310 | 1,301 | 1,294 | 1,276 |

[^5]$\because 9 . \quad$ Capital Towns only. Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers, 1911 to 1916.-The tables given in the preceding sub-sections of this section refer to the thirty towns of the Commonwealth for which particulars have been collected since the beginning of 1912. In previous reports information has, however, been furnished for the six capital towns back to 1901. In order to maintain the continuity of the results given in these reports, the following particulars aro given for the capital towns only. As in the former tables in this section, the weighted average cost in 1911 for the six capital towns considered as a whole is taken as base $\{=1000$ ). It should be observed that the index-numbers in the last part of the table are identifiable and comparable with those given on page 370, and are in fact the same for the towns and periods spocified in both tables.

Retail Prices, House Rent and Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in each Capital Town, 1911 to 1916, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the Six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ )*.

| Particulars. | 1911. | 1912. | 1914. |  | 915. |  | 1916. | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Whole Year. | 4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.). | Whole Year. | 3rd Qtr.; (July to Sept.). | 4th Qtr., <br> (Oct. to Dec.). |

Food and Groceries.

| Sydney | 989 | 1,124 | 1,156 | 1,396 | 1,530 | 1,520 | 1,510 | 1,485 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | 935 | 1,082 | 1,091 | 1,411 | 1,491 | 1,462 | 1,448 | 1,407 |
| Brisbane | 1,018 | 1,102 | 1,078 | 1,373 | 1,531 | 1,426 | 1,356 | 1,341 |
| Adelaide | 1,020 | 1,154 | 1,215 | 1,487 | 1,526 | 1,532 | 1,521 | 1,482 |
| Perth | 1,346 | 1,345 | 1,302 | 1,483 | 1,460 | 1,542 | 1,580 | 1,520 |
| Hobart | 1,058 | 1,190 | 1,212 | 1,445 | 1,534 | 1,522 | 1,489 | 1,452 |
| Weighted Average | 1,000 $\dagger$ | 1,129 | 1,144 | 1,410 | 1,512 | 1,495 | 1,479 | 1,446 |

Rent.

| Sydney | 1,090 | 1,183 | 1,279 | 1,220 | 1,213 | 1,212 | 1,214 | 1,214 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Melbourne | 970 | 1,016 | 1,126 | 1,085 | 1,081 | 1,089 | 1,088 | 1,097 |
| Brisbane | 767 | 804 | 882 | 859 | 859 | 847 | 848 | 853 |
| Adelaide | 1,112 | 1,160 | 1,040 | 932 | 931 | 931 | 931 | 914 |
| Perth | 810 | 880 | 914 | 848 | 842 | 869 | 868 | 868 |
| Hobart | 805 | 829 | 914 | 928 | 931 | 928 | 928 | 940 |
| Weighted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average | $1,000 \dagger$ | 1,063 | 1,135 | 1,081 | 1,077 | 1,080 | 1,080 | 1,083 |

. * See footnote to table on next page

Retail Prices, House Rent and Purchasing-Power-of-Money Index-Numbers in each Capital Town, 1811 to 1916, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base $(=1000)^{*}-$ cont .

| Particulars. | 1911. | 1912. | 1914. |  | 15. |  | 1916. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Whole Year. | 4th Qtr., (Oct. to Dec.). | Whole Year. | 3rd Qtr., (July to Sept.). | 4th Qtr. (Oct. to Dec.). |

Groceries, Food, and Rent.

| Sydney | 1,031 | 1,148 | 1,206 | 1,323 | 1,400 | 1,394 | 1,388 | 1,334 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | 950 | 1,055 | 1,105 | 1,277 | 1,322 | 1,309 | 1,300 | 1,280 |
| Brisbane | 915 | 979 | 997 | 1,162 | 1,255 | 1,188 | 1,147 | 1,140 |
| Adelaide | 1,058 | 1,157 | 1,143 | 1,259 | 1,282 | 1,285 | 1,278 | 1,257 |
| Perth | 1,126 | 1,154 | 1,143 | 1,222 | 1,206 | 1,260 | 1,287 | 1,252 |
| Hobart | 954 | 1,042 | 1,090 | 1,233 | 1,286 | 1,278 | 1,259 | 1,242 |
| Weighted Average | 1,000 $\dagger$ | 1,101 | 1,140 | 1,278 | 1,333 | 1,324 | 1,316 | 1,300 |

[^6]The weighted average result for the six capital towns taken together shews that there is a decrease in the cost of food, groceries and house rent combined of 1.2 per cent. compared with the cost in the immediately preceding quarter. The decreased cost of food and groceries amounted to 2.2 per cent., while the cost of housing accommodation remained practically stationary. All the capital towns shew a decrease in the cost of food and groceries. Compared with the corresponding quarter (October to December) of 1915 the decrease in the cost of food, groceries and house rent combined, for the six capital towns taken together amounts to 2.5 per cent. The index-number for food and groceries is 4.4 per cent. lower than for the same period of last year, while the index-number for house rent is 0.5 per cent. higher. The increase in the cost of food, groceries and house-rent, combined since 1911, is greatest in Melbourne ( 34.7 per cent.), followed in the order named by Sydney ( 33.3 per cent.), Hobart (30.2 per cent.), Brisbane ( 24.6 per cent.), Adelaide ( 18.8 per cent.), and Perth ( 11.2 per cent.). The weighted averago increase for the six capital towns considered as a whole is 30.0 per cent.

## 10.-Index-numbers Shewing Variations in Cost of Food, Groceries

 and House-rent, 1912 to 1916.-In the following tables, index-numbers are given shewing variations in the cost of food and groceries ( 46 commodities), and housing accommodation, in thirty of the more important towns throughout the Commonwealth at yearly and quarterly periods from 1912 to 1916. Index-numbers for food and groceries are also given for each month of 1916. In addition index-numbers shewing for these years the quarterly and yearly variations in the combined cost of food, groceries and house-rent are given. As explained in pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities which go back to the year 1901 :-Food and Groceries（46 Commodities），Index－Nambers for Each of Thirty Towas， with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1811 as Base（ $=1000$ ）．

|  | N．S．W．－INDEX－NOHERRS． |  |  |  |  |  | VIOTORLA－INDEX－NUMBERS， |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 圌 } \\ & \text { 蒠 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { 苞 } \\ & \text { S } \\ & \text { wis } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 易 } \\ & \text { 荷 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 若 } \\ & \text { 昆 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 1912 | 1，124 | 1，134 | 1，352 | 1，128 | 1，083 | 1，134 | 1，082 | 1，110 | 1，112 | 1，086 | 1，057 | 1，086 |
| 1913 | 1，13 1 | 1，127 | 1，343 | 1，151 | 1，053 | 1，139 | 1，024 | 1，028 | 1，057 | 1，040 | 1，043 | 1，028 |
| 1914 | 1，156 | 1，142 | 1，383 | 1，174 | 1，094 | 1，164 | 1，091 | 1，086 | 1，098 | 1，099 | 1，074 | 1，091 |
| 1015 | 1，393 | 1，380 | 1，642 | 1，388 | 1，930 | 1，404 | 1，411 | 1，443 | 1，429 | 1，393 | 1，425 | 1，414 |
| 1918 | 1，520 | 1，508 | 1，810 | 1，532 | 1.480 | 1，580 | 1，462 | 1，488 | 1，453 | 2，484 | 1，468 | 1，462 |
| 1912 Ist Qtr． | 1，096 | 1，082 | 1，295 | 1，038 | 995 | 1，048 | 988 | 1，001 | 998 | 1，002 | 976 | 990 |
| 2nd $n$ | 1，090 | 1，099 | 1，328 | 1，070 | 1，056 | 1，100 | 1，069 | 1，056 | 1，102 | 1，056 | 1，042 | 1，069 |
| 3rd＂ | 1，195 | 1，195 | 1，375 | 1，154 | 1，136 | 1，201 | 1，156 | 1，170 | 1，176 | 1，132 | 1，115 | 1，157 |
| 4th－ | 1，176 | 1，180 | 1，410 | 1，258 | 1，144 | 1，187 | 1，113 | 1，211 | 1，175 | 1，154 | 1，097 | 1，125 |
| 1013 1st Qtr． | 1，136 | 1，124 | 1，329 | 1，189 | 1，060 | 1，143 | 1，036 | 1，055 | 1，101 | 1，085 | 1，051 | 1，043 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，158 | －1，147 | 1，381 | 1，189 | 1，083 | 1，168 | 1，040 | 1，049 | 1，003 | 1，072 | 1，067 | 1，046 |
| 3rd＂ | 1，128 | 1，124 | 1，321 | 1，118 | 1，036 | 1，134 | 1，021 | 1，013 | 1，037 | 1，030 | 1，037 | 1，022 |
| 4th＂， | 1，104 | 1，112 | 1，343 | 1，109 | 1，034 | 1，114 | 999 | 996 | 999 | 1，009 | 1，018 | 990 |
| 1914 let Qtr． | 1，150 | 1，110 | 1，340 | 1，134 | 1，005 | 1，153 | 1，028 | 1，029 | 1，043 | 1，038 | 1，034 | 1，030 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，163 | 1，153 | 1，423 | 1，201 | 1，121 | 1，173 | 1，118 | 1，090 | 1，115 | 1，133 | 1，073 | 1，116 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 1，154 | 1，148 | 1，393 | 1，177 | 1，095 | 1，163 | 1，101 | 1，113 | 1，109 | 1，099 | 1，089 | 1，102 |
| 4 th \％ | 1，156 | 1，154 | 1，375 | 1，194 | 1，092 | 1，264 | 2，125 | 1，213 | 1，126 | 1，126 | 1，100 | 1，216 |
| 1013 1st Qtr． | 1，231 | 1，283 | 1，488 | 1，222 | 1，182 | 1，241 | 1，1\％6 | 1，202 | 1，201 | 1，178 | 1，162 | 1，187 |
| 2mu＂ | 1，288 | 1，293 | 1，605 | 1，299 | 1，254 | 1，800 | 1，382 | 1，411 | 1，389 | 1，348 | 1，377 | 1，888 |
| 3 Ml | 1，536 | 1，506 | 1，721 | 1，518 | 1，453 | 1，540 | 1，584 | 1，627 | 1，334 | 1，557 | 1，628 | 1，590 |
| 4th ： | 1，530 | 1，522 | 1，753 | 1，512 | 1，455 | 1，537 | 1，491 | 1，581 | 1，403 | 1，489 | 1，538 | 1，494 |
| 1016 1st．Qtr． | 1，560 | 1，58．2 | 1，784 | 1，538 | 1，4 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，570 | 1，530 | 1，503 | 1.504 | 3，499 | 1.502 | 1，500 |
|  | 1，517 | 1，496 | 1，827 | 1，545 | 1，47） | 1，528 | 1，483 | 1,501 | 1，479 | 1，506 | 1，484 | 1，485 |
| 3 Bra | 1，510 | 1，509 | 1，813 | 1，5＊2 | 1，468 | 1，523 | 1，448 | 1，449 | 1，417 | 1，449 | 1，468 | 1，447 |
| 4th＂， | 1，485 | 1，494 | 1，817 | 1，511 | 1，462 | 1，500 | 1，407 | 1，412 | 1，411 | 1，400 | 1，408 | 1，407 |
| 1916. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，43\％ | 1，465 |  |  |  |
| Fanuary | 1，529 | 1，544 | 1，751 | 1，543 | 1，480 | 1，997 | 1，542 | 1，531 | 1，505 | 1，526 | 1，510 | 1，542 |
| March | 1，570 | 1，539 | 1，804 | 1，568 | 1，453 | 1，578 | ］，241 | 1，519 | 1，543 | 1，537 | 1，541 | 1，540 |
| April | 1，512 | 1，493 | 1，820 | 1，548 | 1，474 | 1，523 | 1，484 | 1，496 | 1，475 | 1，500 | 1，475 | 1，485 |
| May | 1，527 | 1，507 | 1，817 | 1，650 | 1，479 | 1，537 | 1，485 | 1，506 | 1，482 | 1，514 | 1，493 | 1，488 |
| Tune | 1，512 | 1，489 | 1，844 | 1，542 | 1，483 | 1，594 | 1，470 | 1，501 | 1，480 | 1，500 | 1，484 | $1+482$ |
| duly | 1，526 | 1，518 | 1，838 | 1，549 | 1，482 | 1，538 | 1，483 | 1，482 | 1，431 | 1，497 | 1，484 | 1，481 |
| August | 1，508 | 1，508 | 1，808 | 1，528 | 1，468 | 1，520 | 1，451＇ | 1，449 | 1，432 | 1，458 | 1，472 | 1，450 |
| September | 1，497 | 1，502 | 1，803 | 1，520 | 1，455 | 1，510 | 1，410 | 1，415 | 1，387 | 1，305 | 1，448 | 1，400 |
| October | 1，471 | 1，474 | 1，808 | ］，486 | 1，455 | 1，485 | t，405 | 1，407 | 1，400 | 1，389 | 1，415 | 1，404 |
| November． | 1，499 | 1，500 | 1，825 | 1，513 | 1，457 | 1，504 | 1，414 | 1，427 | 1，496 | 1，417 | 1，408 | 1，415 |
| Decernber | 1，495 | 1，503 | 1，816 | 1，584 | 1，47t | 1，510 | 1，402 | 1，402 | 1，408 | 1，395 | 1，401 | 1，402 |

Lutex－numbers for each of the months of 101，1918， 1914 and 19.15 are givetu on p．p $33-5$ of Labour Report．No． 6.

Food and Groceries（46 Commodities），Index－Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns， with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns＇in 1911 as Base（ $=1000$ ）－cont．

|  | QUEENBLAND－INDEX－NUMGERS．． |  |  |  |  |  | SOOTH AUSTRALIA－INDEX－NDMBERS． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 突 | 名 <br> 最 <br> 8 <br> 8 <br> 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \\ & \text { 龙 } \\ & M \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1912 | 1，102 | 1，100 | 1，142 | 1，292 | 1，144 | 1，123 | 1，154 | 1，154 | 1，195 | 1，081 | 1，160 | 1，152 |
| 1918 | 1，042 | 1，045 | 1，067 | 1，212 | 1，078 | 1，060 | 1，119 | 1，139 | 1，161 | 1，021 | 1，108 | 1，119 |
| 1914 | 1，078 | 1，088 | 1，145 | 1，268 | 1，088 | 1，102 | 1，215 | 1，210 | 1，247 | 1，062 | 1，208 | 1，212 |
| 1915 | 1，373 | 1，405 | 1，429 | 1，546 | 1，372 | 1，396 | 1，487 | 1，506 | 1，560 | 1，482 | 1，604 | 1，489 |
| 1910 | 1，426 | 1，432 | 1，530 | 1，599 | 1，422 | 1，452 | 1，502 | 1，583 | 1，004 | 1，467 | 1，593 | 1，537 |
| 1912 1st Qtr． | 1，095 | 1，115 | 1，166 | 1，295 | 1，132 | 1，122 | 1，100 | 1，108 | 1，162 | 976 | 1，125 | 1，100 |
| 2nd＊ | 1，095 | 1，100 | 1，148 | 1，294 | 1，156 | 1，119 | 1，147 | 1，147 | 1，202 | 1，017 | 1，184 | 1，145 |
| 3rd | 1，105 | 1，088 | 1，125 | 1，283 | 1，169 | 1，122 | 1，192 | 1，178 | 1，201 | 1，003 | 1，190 | 1，188 |
| 4tb＂ | 1，111 | 1，095 | 1，182 | 1，299 | ，1，128 | 1，128 | 1，177 | 1，193 | 1，213 | 1，069 | 1，103 | 1，176 |
| 1013 18t Qtr． | 1，030 | 1，018 | 1，064 | 1，233 | 1，079 | 1，055 | 1，123 | 1，140 | 1，155 | 1，018 | 1，109 | 1，122 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，060 | 1，047 | 1，074 | 1，231 | 1，116 | 1，076 | 1，145 | 1，161 | 1，183 | 1，037 | 1，118 | 1，144 |
| 3rd | 1，040 | 1，054 | 1，052 | 1，192 | 1，058 | 1，056 | 1，117 | 1，137 | 1，162 | 1，039 | 1，117 | 1，118 |
| 4th＂ | 1，035 | 1，058 | 1，078 | 1，191 | 1，041 | 1，055 | t，000 | 1，119 | 1，142 | 1，980 | 1，088 | 1，091 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |
| 1914 1st Qtr． | 1，044 | 1，078 | 1，110 | 1，218 | 1，090 | 1，070 | 1，147 | 1，146 | 1，161 | 1，030 | 1，166 | 1，144 |
| 2nd $\#$ | 1，058 | 1，056 | 1，125 | 1，255 | 1，073 | 1，082 | 1，250 | 1，252 | 1，255 | 1，066 | 1，901 | 1，246 |
| Srd＂ | 1，085 | 1，069 | 1，161 | 1，252 | 1，070 | 1，105 | 1，229 | 1，231 | 1，288 | 1，067 | 1，319 | 1，228 |
| 4t．${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1，124 | 1，151 | 1，180 | 1，338 | 1，114 | 1，151 | 1，233 | 1，209 | 1，289 | 1，084 | 1，294 | 1，231 |
| 1915 let Qtr． | 1，193 | 1，228 | 1，261 | 1，423 | 1，221 | 1，293 | 1，315 | 1，328 | 1，402 | 1，189 | 1，353 | 1，317 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，318 | 1，360 | 1，361 | 1，553 | 1，360 | 1，347 | 1，506 | 1，522 | 1，553 | 1，395 | 1，515 | 1，508 |
| ard＂ | 1，450 | 1，483 | 1，466 | 1，549 | 1，422 | 1，463 | 1，502 | 1，024 | 1，673 | 1，498 | 1，607 | 1，603 |
| 4th | 1，532 | 1，540 | 1，630 | 1，660 | 1，484 | 1，552 | 1，526 | 1，552 | 1,612 | 1，445 | 1，540 | 1，529 |
| 1916 1st Qtr． | 1，551 | 1，554 | 1， 603 | 1，678 | 1，523 | 1，572 | 1，550 | 1，501 | 1，648 | 1，481 | 1，508 | 1，556 |
| 2nd＂ | 1，456 | 1，453 | 1，580 | 1，645 | 1，440 | 1，484 | 1，574 | 1，010 | 1，643 | 1，612 | 1，630 | 1，578 |
| 3rd | 1，356 | 1，383 | 1，447 | 1，580 | 1，373 | 1，383 | 1，521 | 1，570 | 1，565 | 1，461 | 1，584 | 1，525 |
| 4th | 1，341 | 1，338 | 1，431 | 1，539 | 1，353 | 1，367 | 1，469 | 1，543 | 1，561 | 1，426 | 1，568 | 1，477 |
| $1916 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，425 |  |  |
| February | 1，573 | 1，573 | 1，681 | 1，676 | 1，532 | 1，590 | 1，506 | 1，509 | 1，618 | 1，425 | 1，513 | 1，577 |
| blarch | 1，531 | 1，536 | 1，601 | 1，666 | 1，502 | 1，556 | 1，574 | 1，625 | 1，650 | 1，522 | 1，642 | 1，580 |
| Aprit | 1，486 | 1，506 | 1，642 | 1，650 | 1，467 | 1，517 | 1，549 | 1，592 | 1，640 | 1，532 | 1，621 | 1，557 |
| May | 1，491 | 1，457 | 1，613 | 1，644 | 1，462 | 1，512 | 1，584 | 1，612 | 1，643 | 1，504 | 1，022 | 1，586 |
| June | 1，391 | 1，397 | 1，485 | 1，640 | 1，392 | 1，422 | 1，590 | 1，627 | 1，645 | 1，500 | 1，647 | 1，593 |
| July | 1，369 | 1，307 | 1，468 | 1，557 | 1，391 | 1，393 | 1，551 | 1，614 | 1，606 | 1，512 | 1，619 | 1，550 |
| August | 1，354 | 1，377 | 1，444 | 1，518 | 1，366 | 1，380 | 1，517 | 1，574 | 1，562 | 1，454 | 1，576 | 1，521 |
| September | 1，352 | 1，873 | 1，488 | 1，516 | 1，363 | 1，376 | 1，496 | 1，551 | 1，538 | 1，418 | 1，556 | 1，499 |
| October | 1，345 | 1，361 | 1，493 | 1，549 | 1，360 | 1，373 | 1，484 | 1，546 | 1， 1.547 | 1，411 | 1，554 | 1，489 |
| November． | 1，837 | 1，832 | 1，431 | 1，548 | 1，354 | 1，364 | 1，493 | 1，556 | 1，564 | 1，408 | 1，558 | 1，498 |
| December | 1，340 | 1，320 | 1，480 | 1，588 | 1，343 | 1，364 | 1，400 | 1，548 | 1，5，61 | 1，426 | 1，568 | 1，477 |

Index－numbers for each of the months of $1012,1913,1914$ and 1215 are given on p．p33－5 of Labour Report，No． 6.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities), Index-Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns,
with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ )-cont.


Index-numbers for each of the monthe of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 are given on p.p $89-5$ of Labour Report, No. 6.


Retail Prices，House Rent，and Purchasing－Power of Money． 375
House Rents．Index－Numbers for Each of Thirty Towns，with Weighted Average of Six Capital Towns in 1811 as Base $(=1000)$－cont．

|  | Western Australia－Index－Numbers． |  |  |  |  |  | TASMANIA－INDEX－NUMBERS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 望 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 䓂 } \\ & \text { 言 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tit } \\ & \text { 鬲 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 感 } \\ & \text { 亚 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1912 | 880 | 943 | 757 | 674 | 1，038 | 886 | 829 | 819 | 450 | 291 | 5857 | 709 | 1，06 | 984 |
| 1913 | 928 | 786 | 814 | 696 | 1，077 | 802 | 887 | 820 | 442 | 264 | 557 | 804 | 1，118 | 1，042 |
| 1914 | 914 | 770 | 790 | 707 | 1，117 | 870 | 014 | 847 | 335 | 25.1 | 614 | 820 | 1，135 | 1，054 |
| 1915 | 848 | 805 | 757 | 641 | 0， | 834 | 928 | 877 | 299 | 244 | 678 | 889 | 1，081 | 1，008 |
| 1016 | 869 | 888 | 732 | 587 | 970 | 851 | 928 | 893 | 298 | 208 | 686 | 848 | 1，086 | 1，008 |
| 1012 let Qtr． | 850 | 86 | 721 |  | 1，00 | 847 | 812 | 821 | 450 | 301 | － 562 | 761 | 1，025 | 962 |
| 2nd | 859 | 865 | 727 | 675 | 1，009 | 854 | 817 | 821 | 450 | 301 | 562 | 764 | 1，056 | 986 |
| 3 rd | 900 | 830 | 785 | 670 | 1，083 | 879 | 841 | 810 | 450 | 287 | 558 | 772 | 1，088 | 1，013 |
| 4 th | 913 | 814 | 798 | 677 | 1，029 | 884 | 847 | 824 | 451 | 273 | 549 | 770 | 1，088 | 1，014 |
| 1913 1st Qte． |  | 839 |  | 882 | 1，06 | 891 |  |  | 461 |  |  | 800 | 2，102 | 028 |
| 2nd $\#$ | 924 | 773 | 815 | 691 | 1，082 | 886 | 888 | 825 | 461 | 264 | 556 | 802 | 1，117． | 1，041 |
| Srd＂， | 980 | 774 | 815 | 697 | 1，080 | 891 | 884 | 827 | 462 | 264 | 552 | 800 | 1，120 | 1，045 |
| 4th＂ | 947 | 760 | 814 | 715 | 1，084 | 900 | 901 | 828 | 383 | 264 | 563 | ． 806 | 1，135 | 1，055 |
| 1914 let Qtt． | 921 | 764 | 795 | 712 |  | 883 | 904 | 834 | 375 | 264 | 560 | 809 | 1，135 | 1，058 |
| 20d | 023 | 770 | 795 | 724 | 1，151 | 886 | 911 | 843 | 348 | 248 | 622 | 817 | 1，148 | 1，088 |
| 3rd ； | 917 | 770 | 795 | 702 | 1，177 | 882 | 910 | 856 | 312 | 248 | 838 | 825 | 1，147 | 1，067 |
| 4th＂\％ | 898 | 770 | 775 | 600 | 1，011 | 862 | 924 | 856 | 305 | 244 | 636 | 827 | 1，110 | 1，02\％ |
| 1015 1st Qtr． | 860 | 806 | 756 | 693 | 1，019 | 851 | 92， | 8 | 300 | 244 | 03 | 827 | 1，08 | 1，010 |
| 2nd ${ }^{4}$ | 843 | 817 | 76.3 | 658 | 1,092 | 833 | 920 | 887 | 300 | 244 | 886 | 843 | 1，081 | 1，006 |
| 3rd ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 839 | 804 | 759 | 0.41 | 987 | 826 | 924 | 887 | 300 | 244 | 686 | 843 | 1，078 | 1，003 |
| 4 thl | 842 | 807 | 759 | 572 | 981 | 827 | 931 | 887 | 297 | 244 | 686 | 844 | 1，077 | 1，003 |
| 1016 18t Qtr． |  | 838 | 738 | $569$ | 978 |  | 920 | 892 | 290 | 210 | 686 | 888 |  | 1，004 |
| 2nd $\%$ | 869 | 837 | 734 | 564 | 309 | 83 L | 024 | 803 | 291 | 210 | 688 | 841 | 1，078 | 1，006 |
| 3rd＂， | 868 | 833 | 736 | 570 | 972 | 851 | 928 | 893 | 801 | 210 | 686 | 843 | 1，080 | 1，010 |
| 4tli： | 868 | 839 | 719 | 650 | $95 \%$ | 849 | 040 | 801 | 301 | 210 | 680 | 845 | 1，084 | 1，014 |

Purchasing－Power of Money．（Food，Groceries and House Rent Combined．） Index－Numbers for each of Thirty Towns，with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1.811 as Base $(=1000$ ）．

|  | N．S．W．－INDEX－NUNRERS． |  |  |  |  |  | VICTORIA－INDEX ${ }^{\text {d }}$ U UMBERE， |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 空 |  | 管式 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 佱 } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曾 } \\ & \text { 蒠 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1914 | $1,1+8$ | $00^{5}$ | 1，080 | 1，042 | 019 | 1，125 | 1，055 | 914 | 326 | 996 | 035 | 1，033 |
| 1013 | 1，178 | 986 | 1，110 | 1，087 | 950 | 1，154 | 1，051 | 865 | 900 | 972 | 934 | 1，023 |
| 1914 | 1，200 | 904 | 1，068 | 1，130 | 987 | 1，179 | 1，105 | 904 | 022 | 1，012 | 959 | 1，073 |
| （915） | 1，323 | 1，147 | 1，085 | 1，274 | 1，104 | 1， 29.95 | 1.277 | 1，111 | 1，110 | 1，182 | 1，155 | 1，249 |
| 1016 | 1，394 | 1，208 | 1，289 | 1，350 | 1，178 | 1，370 | 1，309 | 1，126 | 2，118 | 1，233 | 1，185 | 1，279 |
| 1912 lat Qtr | 1，069 | 901 | 1，022 | 989 | 857 | 1，049 | 987 | 865 | 808 | 987 | 890 | 966 |
| 2nd ： | 1，123 | 923 | 1，040 | 1，011 | 803 | 1，099 | 1，041 | 901 | 922 | 981 | 729 | 1，020 |
| 3 ma | 1.209 | 997 | 1， 103 | 1，04．5 | 959 | 1，181 | 1，105 | 989 | 902 | 1，031 | 959 | 1.083 |
| 4 th | 1，194 | 1，000 | 1，140 | 1，123 | 965 | 1，171 | 1，086 | 952 | 968 | 1，036 | 963 | 1，005 |
| 1913 1st Qtr | 1，171 | 980 | 1，093 | 1，086 | 935 | 1，148 | 1，049 | 878 | 923 | 992 | 940 | 1，025 |
| 2nd + | 1，192 | 1，001 | 1，130 | 1，120 | 954 | 1，170 | 1，059 | 878 | 920 | 984 | 047 | 1，033 |
| 3 rd | 1，176 | 988 | 1，105 | 1，074 | 954 | 1，153 | 1，058 | 857 | 886 | 962 | 930 | 1，023 |
| 4th | 1，174 | 977 | 1，111 | 1，069 | 050 | 1，151 | 1，043 | 846 | 887 | 047 | 900 | 1，012 |
| 1914 1st Qtr， | 1，201 | 970 | 1，109 | 1，102 | 979 | 1，174 | 1，066 | 870 | 891 | 952 | 940 | 1，034 |
| 2nd＂， | 1，214 | 1，001 | 1，1，58 | 1，142 | 1，008 | 1，190 | 1，128 | 907 | 936 | 1，040 | 965 | 1，095 |
| 3 rd | 1，208 | 998 | 1，125 | 1，129 | － 988 | 1，183 | 1，120 | 920 | 939 | 1，020 | 964 | 1，088 |
| 48 h | 1，203 | 1，001 | 870 | 1，146 | 975 | 1，169 | 1，106 | 920 | 930 | 1，035 | 969 | 1，077 |
| 1915 1st Qtr | 1，229 | 1，060 | 968 | 1，169 | 1，013 | 1，201 | 1，147 | 970 | 976 | 1，055 | 1，008 | 1，118 |
| 2nd $\quad$ ， | 1，259 | 1，005 | 1，066 | 1，217 | 1，056 | 1，234 | 1.201 | 1，094 | 1，088 | 1，155 | 1，135 | 1，232 |
| 3rd | 1，406 | 1，213 | 1，134 | 1，346 | 1，173 | 1，375 | 1，377 | 1，219 | 1，280 | 1，278 | 1，271 | 1，351 |
| 4 th | 1，400 | 1，219 | 1，181 | 1，364 | 1，172 | 1，372 | 1，322 | 1，162 | 1，147 | 1，237 | 1，214 | 1，295 |
| I910 Ift Qtr． | 1，410 | 1，238 | 1， 212 | 1，336 | 1，172 | 1，380 | 1，387 | 1，148 | 2，152 | 1，254 | 1，903 | 1，306 |
| 2nd | 1，893 | 1，202 | 1，263 | 1，362 | 1，185 | 1，308 | J，314 | 1，146 | 1，136 | 1，259 | 1，196 | 1，201 |
| 3 ccl | 1.388 | 1，212 | 1，32\％ | 1，361 | 1，180 | 1，368 | 1，300 | 1，110 | 1，095 | 1，224 | 1，189 | 1，200 |
| 4th | 1，374 | 1，197 | 1，32？ | 1，341 | 1，175 | 1，354 | 1，280 | 1，092 | 1，092 | 1，195 | 1，153 | 1，249 |

[^7]
（i．）Food and Groceries（ 46 commodities）．－Information as to varia－ tions in prices of Group I．（Groceries），Group II．（Dairy Produce），and Group III．（Meat）are collected monthly，and in the tables on pp． 37 I to 373 the index－numbers for the combined expenditure on the three groups are given at yearly，quarterly，and monthly intervals．．
（ii．）House Rent．－Information as to variations in housing accom－ modation is collected quanterly，and index－numbers at yearly and quar－ terly periods are given in the tables on pp． 374 and 375 ．
（iii．）Focd，Grocertes，and House Rent combined．－Tbetables on pp 375 and 376 furnish comparisons in the form of index－numbers of the variations in the combined expenditure on the 46 items of food and groceries and housing accommodation at yearly and quarterly periods for 1912 to 1916 inclusive．It should be observed that the index－num－ bers in these tables are comparable in every respect in so far as they relate to the capital towns with those given on page 359 for the respective groups，and where they relate to the same period are of course identical in both tables．Thus for the years 1912 to 1916 inclusive，the index－numbers for the six capital towns are（as they should be）the same in botn sets of tables．

The last columns in each of the above tables refer to the weighted avenage for the thirty towns．The method of computing these weighted average index－numbers is explained in Report No．1，page 35 ．The population weights used in the computations are as follows－

Population Weights used in Computation of Index－Numbers shewing Cost of Living in different Towns，with weighted average for all Towns as Base（ $=\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ ）．

| ＇Town． | 安窶 | Town， | 誓 | Town． | 室 | Town． | 家 | Town． | 范 | Town． | 萿 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sychey | 083 | Melbourne | 500 | Brisbane | 140 | Adelaide | 100 | Pertl．，etc． | 105 | Hobart |  |
| Newcastle | 62 | Ballarat | 53 | T＂woomba | 20 | Kadina，etc | 12 | Kalg＇te，etc | 31 | Launceston | 25 |
| Br＇ken Lill | 31 | Bendigo | $4+$ | R＇k＇hmton | 21 | Pt．Prie | 11 | Mid．Jn．，etc | 7 | Q＇nstown | 5 |
| Goniburit | 13 | Geoltang | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | Clites Twis | 17 | ${ }_{\text {Pt，Gambr }}$ | 7 | Bunbury | 4 | Zeelian | $\frac{4}{8}$ |
| Bathurst |  | W nambol |  |  |  | Petersburg |  | Geraldton | 4 | ， | 8 |

（iv．）Care to Avoid Erroneous Comparisons．－It is，of course，ob－ vious that the index－numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with each other，in order to shew the re－ lative cost of（say）house rent and groceries and food，since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1000 ，although the cost is，of course，not the same．

## 11．Relative Cost of Food and Groceries and Housing Accommodation

 in Different Towns，1916．－．The figures given in the following table shew the relative index－numbers for 1916 respectively in the thirty towns for which particulars are regularly collected．The index－numbers are378 Retail Prices, house Rent, and Purchasina.Power of Money.
comparable in all respects, and further, it will be observed that the indexnumbers in the last column of the table are identical for each town with those given in the table on page 368 for the year 1916. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns give similar information with regard to expenditure on house rent for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively.
1916.--Index-Numbers, shewing Relative Cost in each of Thirty Towns, of Food and Groceries and House Rent, (including 4,5, and 6 -roomed Houses, and all Houses, compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Groceries, Food and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $-\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ ).

| TOWN. | Grocer-les and Food. | house Rent. |  |  |  | GROCERIES, FOOD AND RENT, including Houses ilaving- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Four- roomed Houses only. |  | SLXroomed Houses only. |  | $\underset{\text { Fourns }}{\text { Rooms }}$ | Five Rooms. | six Rooms. | AIt Houses Welglt- ed Aver- age. |
| New gouth Wales- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 805 | 887 | 472 | 940 | 499 | 1,282 | 1.867 | 1,485. | 1,394 |
| Newcartie -* | 888 | 244 | 331 | 413 | 320 | 1,132 | 1,210 | 1,300 | 1,208 |
| Broken Hil* | 1,066 | 194 | 257 | 306 | 216 | 1,260 | 1,323 | 3,372 | 1,282 |
| Goutburn .. | 902 | 316 | 407 | 5 | 448 | 1,218 | 1,309 | 1,408 | 1,300 |
| Bathurst .. | 864 | 211 | 285 | 378 | 314 | 1,07. | 1,149 | 1,242 | 1,178 |
| Weighted Average.. | 901 | 36.5 | 448 | 517 | 460 | 1,26.5 | 1,849 | 1,418 | 1,370 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballarat | 86,4 | 143 | 204 | 308 | 202 | 1,407 | 1,068 | 1,172 | 1,120 |
| Bendigo | 860 | 168 | 325 | 321 | 962 | 2,0\% | 1,081 | 1,177 | 1,118 |
| Geelong . | 883 | ${ }_{223}^{221}$ | 326 | 423 | 371 | 1,083 | 1,188 | 1,285 | 1, $\geq 38$ |
| Warrnambool | 863 | 233 | 305 | 369 | 322 | 1,093 | 1.168 | 1,232 | 1,165 |
| Welghted Average .. | 861 | 200 | 378 | $4{ }^{5}$ | +18 | 1,1:1 | 1,299 | 1,336 | 1,279 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trisowoomba | 843 | 181 | 230 | 288 | 390 | 1,024 | 1,073 | 1,121 | 1,183 |
| Rockhampton | 901 | 197 | 253 | 328 | 31. | 1,098 | 1,1,4 | 1.239 | 1.216 |
| Charters Towers .. | 942 | 192 | 254 | 300 | 341 | 1,134 | $1+196$ | 1,242 | 1,18: |
| Warwick .. | 838 | 148 | 220 | 277 | 264 | 986 | 1.038 | 1,15 | 1+102 |
| Weighted Average . . | 85 5 | 212 | 278 | \% + | :27 | 1.067 | 1,133 | 1.3199 | 1,182 |
| sodth australia- | 902 | 290 | 381 | 463 | \%8: | 1,192 | 1,283 | 1,368 | 1,955 |
| Moonts; etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 933 | 176 | 280 | 360 | 271 | 3,109 | 1,213 | 1,293 | 1,20.1 |
| Port Pirie* . | 945 | 235 | 334 | 389 | 316 | 1.220 | 1 | 1,334 | 1,201 |
| Mt. Gnmbler | 804 | 216 | 274 | 307 | 301 | 1,080 | 1,138 | 1,231 | 1.105 |
| Petersburg .. | 988 | 237 | 316 | 360 | 313 | 1,175 | 1,204 | 1,307 | ],25] |
| Weighted Average | 905 | 381 | 309 | 452 | 370 | 1,186 | 1,274 | 1,357 | 1,275 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth | 1,074 | 351 | 444 | 525 | 344 | 1,425, | 1,518 | 1,599 | 1,418 |
| Mid. Junction | 525 | 241 | 318 | 382 | 301 | 1,166 | 1,243 | 1,307 | 1,226 |
| Bunbury .. | 981 | 221 | ${ }^{269}$ | 331 | 233 | 1,202 | 1,250 | 1,313 | 1,214 |
| Geraldton | 973 | 364 | 474 | 570 | 390 | 1,337 | 1,447 | 1,643 | 1,372 |
| Weighted Average . . | 947 | 908 | 383 | 466 | 350 | 1,255 | 1,330 | 1,413 | 1,297 |
| Tasmania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hobart Launceston $\because$ |  | 301 |  |  | ${ }_{367} 8$ | 1,198 |  | 1,384 | 1,278 |
| $\underset{\text { Leehan }}{\text { Launceston }}$.. | 888 97 | 227 | 164 | 201 | 126 | 1,102 | 1,239 | 1,305 | 1,253 |
| Beacongfleld | 949 | 72 | 85 | 105 | 85 | 1,021 | 1,034 | 1,004 | 1,034 |
| Queenstown | 978 | 296 | 342 | 375 | 282 | 1,274 | 1,820 | 1,353 | 1:260 |
| Wejghted Average .. | 905 | 260 | 336 | 403 | 346 | 1,174 | 1,241 | 1,307 | 1, 51 |
| Commonwealth Weighted $A v e r a g e ~$ | 887 | 308 | 391 | 472 | 414 | 1,195 | 1,278 | 1,358 | 1,301 |

* See lemarks on page $\mathbf{3 0 7}$ wth reference to house renta.

The weighted average for all houses is obtained separately for each of the thirty towns by "weighting" the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each respective class in each town. If houses of only one particular size are included, different results may be obtained. This is evident when it is remembered that the distribution of houses according to number of rooms is substantially different in some of the towns; that is to say, there are a greater number of large, and therefore of relatively more expensive, houses in some towns than in others, ard vice versa, and consequently the weighted average renta in the former class of town refer to a larger size of house than in the latter class. Separate results are accordingly given for the several classes of housee specified in the table.

The figures in the last four columns furnish results for expenditure on groceries and food, combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses indicated, and also for the weighted average for all houses.

Some few words as to the proper interpretation of the preceding tables may not be out of place. The total cost of living in each town for food and groceries, as well as the average rental paid, is multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted average expenditure for all towns is thus computed. The weights used are given on page 377. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) house rents, and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, is shewn, the base of the table being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for $1911=1000$. Thus in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent of houses of each specified size is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and house rent combined, taking the corresponding bouse-rent group. The table is comparable in all respects, and in addition shews the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of rent. For example, taking the last line in the table on the preceding page it may be seen that taking the weigbted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and average rents to be $£ 130 \mathrm{I}$, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £887 (1st column), and the average rental $£ 414$ ( 5 th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1301. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses it will be found the figures are $£ 887$ and $£ 308$, which, together amount to $£ 1195$ (6th column). In addition to shewing the relative cost of food and groceries and bouse rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furniphes comparisons as to the relative cost oi these ilems as between the several towns. Thus taking food and groceries only (Ist column) it may be seen that commodities which would
cost $£ 895$ in Sydney can be purchased for $£ 861$ in Melbourne, or $£ 902$ in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms ( 7 th column), it will be seen that an expenditure of $£ 1270$ in Melbourne is equivalent to an expenditure of $£ 1367$ in Sydney, $£ 1283$ in Adelaide, $£ 1518$ in Kalgoorlie, or $£ 1447$ in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons as to purchasing-power of money as between any of the towns included. Thusif it be ascertained that the average rental of five-roomed hovses in Melbourne is, say, 15 s . 6d. weekly, and the average rental of the same class of house in Sydney is required, all that is necessary is to multiply the rental in Melbourne by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Sydney and divide by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column), $15 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d} . \times \frac{4}{4} \mathrm{~T}^{\frac{2}{9}}=17 \mathrm{~s}$. 11d., which will be found to be the average rental of five-roomed houses in Sydney (see Appendix II.),
(i.) Food and Groceries.-As regards food and groceries it may be seen that the weighted average of the five towns was above the weighted average for all towns for 1916 in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and lower in the remaining States. The most expensive towns are Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and Broken Hill in New South Wales, Kalgoorlie being 21.1 per cent., and Broken Hill 20.2 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.
(ii.) House Rent.-It will be seen that taking house-rents of any size of house given, or of the weighted average of all houses, Sydney, Melbourne, Goulburn and Geraldton are the most expensive towns, while Beaconsfield and Zeehan, in Tasmania, are the cheapest.

With reference to house-rents in Broken Hill and Port Pirie, it is necessary to observe that for some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families of which the wage-earner was out of employment. It was not until the latter half of the current year that enquiries elicited the fact that normal conditions again obtained. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916 the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations which have been made each quarter.
(iii.) Food and Groceries and House Rent combined.-The last column in the following table shews the relative cost according to average prices of the commodities and housing accommodation in each town during 1916. It may be seen that the average cost was greatest in Kalgoorlie followed by Sydney, Geraldton and Goulburn. The index-number for Kalgoorlie was 9.0 per cent., Sydney 7.1 per cent., Geraldton 5.5 per cent., and Goulburn 3.8 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Zeehan and Beaconsfield, 15.8 and 20.5 per cent. respectively below the weighted average cost for all towns.
12. Purchasing-Power of Money.--In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has again been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20 s . instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in purchasing-power of money from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for instance, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart; or that 26s. 0d. in Melbourne for the third quarter of 1916 was equivalent to 15 s .5 d . in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

Purchasing-Power of Money.-Amounts necessary on the Average in esch Year from 1901 to 1916 to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average $\mathrm{E1}$ in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.*


[^8](i.) Groceries and Food only.-The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food ( 46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table ( $=20 \mathrm{~s}$. ), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

Purchasing-Power of Money.-Groceries and Food only.-Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1916 to purchase in each Capital Town what would bave cost on the Average $\mathbf{5 1}$ in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.*


[^9](ii) House Rent only.-The following table gives sinilar particulars for house rent only, the average for the six capital towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table ( $=20$ s.) :-

Purchasing-Power of Hifoney.-House Rent.-Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1916 for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of fl in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.


- Pnsis of Table.

13. Monthiy Fluetuations in Retail Prices of Food and Groceries, July, 1914, to April, 1917.-The following table has been prepared in order to shew the variations in retail prices of food and groceries since July, 1914, the last month prior to the outbreak of war. Particulars for each town are given in the form of index-numbers for food and groceries in each of the months specified. In the last column the percentage increase or decrease is shewn for each town in April, 1917, compared with July, 1914. It is necessary to observe that the index-numbers given in. the following table are computed to the same base as those given in the preceding tables in this section, referring to food and groceries only, viz., the weighted average expenditure in the six capital towns for 1911 is made equal to 1000 .

Retail Prices Index-numbers (Food and Groceries) for each of Thirty Towns for the Months Specified, with Weighted Average for Six Capital Towns in 1911 as Base ( $=1000$ ). $\ddagger$


- A verage tor tine five towns. it Average for thitry towns.
: See remarks on page 31 of Labour Report No. 6 with reference to change of base perlod.
Nots.-Corresponding index-numbers for the intervening months are givan in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 33 to 35, and in Labour Bultetins 18 and 14 and 15.

14. Average Predominant Retail Prices and House Rents.-Particulars of retail prices of the commodities included in the investigations as to variations in the purchasing-power of money, are colleeted monthly. The average prices in each of the capital towns for the months specified are given in the following tables. Corresponding particulars for the intervening months not specified, have appeared in previous issues of the Bulletin. Particulars of house rents are collected quarterly, and the weighted average rentals in the eapital towns for the four quarters of the current year, and the four quarters of 1915 , are shewn in the table below.

While the summarised results of price-movements are published quarterly, the actual data from which such results are obtained are published in full only annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the metropolitan towns in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, particulars were given of average prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the thirty towns from which returns are collected. In Appendix I. and II. of Report No. 5 similar particulars were given for the year 1913, and in Appendixes I, and III. to Report No. 6 particulars were given of average prices for 1914 and 1915, and in Appendixes II. and IV. of the same Report similar information was given in regard to house rents.

In Appendixes Nos. I. and II. hereof, similar information is given in regard to average prices and house rents respectively for the year 1916.

Weightel Average Weekly Rentals in Capital Towns, 1st Quarter, 1915, to 1st Quarter, 1917, inclusive.



Retail Prices, House Rent and Purchasing-Power of Money.
Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on tbe 15th of aach Honth Specified from July 1914 to March 1917-(confinued).


## Retail Prices, House Rent and Purghasing-Power of Money.



Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the 15th of each Month Specifed from Jaly 1914 to March 191y-(continued).


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Retail Prices, House Rent and Purorabing-Power of Money.
Average Predominant Retail Prices in each Capital Town on the $15 t b$ of each Month Specifted from July 1914 to \$arch 191 - (con innued).

15. Increase in Cost of Food and Groceries and House Rent, 1916, compared with previous years.-The following tables have been propared in order to shew for each capital town (i.) the total increase (or decrease) in the cost of food, groceries, and house rent combined in 1916 compared with each preceding year since 1901 , and (ii.) amount of the percentage increase (or decrease) due to variations (a) in prices of food and groceries, and (b) in house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year: and town in the last two parts of the table must, of course, equal the corresponding total percentage in the first part of the table. Thus the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1916 compared with 1904 is 59.7 per cent., of which 43.4 per cent. is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 16.3 per cent. to increase in house rents. In any case where there has been a decrease (i.e., where the combined cost of food and groceries and house rent, or if either separately was less in 1916 than in preceding years) the fact is indicated by a negative sign.

Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Purchasing.Power-of-Money Index-numbers in 1916, compared with Previous Years, 1901 to 1915:

| TOWN. | Peroentaje of Totali Inorease or Decrease in 1916, compared with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | I904. | 1905. | 1008. | 1907. | 1008. | 1009. | $1910$ | $1911 .$ | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | $\sqrt{1016}$ |
| Sydney | 56.1 | 42.3 | 45.5 | 59.7 | 48.7 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 400 | 35.2 | 21.3 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 5.3 |
| Melb. . | 50.5 | 44.8 | 48.6 | 53.3 | 49.1 | 40.1 | 49.5 | 41.3 | 44.6 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 34.1 | 24.5 | 18.4 | 2.5 |
| Brisbane | 54.4 | 48.4 | 50.4 | 61.8 | 54.4 | 62.2 | 49.6 | 38.8 | 39.6 | 35.5 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 19.1 | 2.2 |
| Adelaide | 48.7 | 488 | 53.4 | 58.2 | 47.1 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 34.8 | 20.7 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 2.1 |
| Perth .. | 23.2 | 17,5 | 10.6 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 122 | 10.8 | 3.5 |
| Hobart | 30.5 | 48.1 | 424 | 49.5 | 44.2 | 42.2 | 44.3 | 38.9 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 22.7 | 214 | 17.8 | 3.7 |
| Average | 50.6 | 42.6 | 46.5 | 54.4 | 47.0 | 48.8 | 47.7 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 36.7 | 32.4 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 16.2 | 8.6 |

Percentaon dus to Variations in cost of food and Grocerieg.

| Sydney | 30.8 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 43,4 | 34.4 | 35.1 | 87.2 | 20.3 | 30.2 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 5,5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melb | 33.7 | 29.1 | 38.7 | 37,6 | 34.2 | 34.7 | 36.1 | 29.7 | 33.4 | 31. | 32.7 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 2.4 |
| Brisbane | 35.3 | 30.2 | 32.8 | 42.9 | 30.9 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 27. | 30.7 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 19.5 | 23.3 | $\stackrel{3}{2} .6$ | 2.7 |
| Adelaide | 34.4 | 34.5 | 38.6 | 42.9 | 36.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 31. | 28.5 | 19.2 | 21.7 | 16.3 | . 1 |
| Perth | 20.5 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 188 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 20.6 | 18.6 | 107 | 16.8 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 12.4 | 2.8 |
| Hoba | 22.5 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 37.3 | 32.7 | 31.1 | 34.1 |  | \$6.6 | 27.8 | 48.7 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 10.8 | 3.7 |
| Av | 35.8 | 28.0 | 30 | 39 | 33.4 | 33.8 | 35.6 |  | 30.5 | 20.8 | 2 |  | . 3 | 18.1 | 3.6 |

Percentage dub to Variations in House Rents.

| Sydney | 16.3 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 163 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 12,1 | 10.7 | 0.2 | 40 | 1.0 | -1.2 | -2.3 | -0.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melo. | 16.8 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 2.9 |  | -1.4 | 0.1 |
| Brisbane | 19.1 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 1.8 | $-0.3$ | -1.6 | -0.5 |
| Adelaide | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 2.5 | -0.4 | -3.6 | -7.0 | -8.1 | -7.2 | -3.0 |  |
| Perth | 2.7 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 2.1 | -0.4 | -2.9 | -1.6 | 0.7 |
| Hobart | 8.0 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | . |
| Average | 15.4 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 0.6 | $-2.4$ | -1.8 |  |

[^10]
[^0]:     C.M.G., etc., December, 1911. Owing to the small number of budgets returned, the deductions and tabulations based thereon are necessarily restricted.

[^1]:    *That is the "composite unit" upon which these fudex-numbers are romputed

[^2]:    NOTE.-Basis of table:- the weighted average aggregate expenditure for the six capital towne to 191I equals 1000. See remarks on page 330 with reference to change of base period.

[^3]:    + Wetghted average la each state for the bive towns specifled in paragraph 8 hereinafter.
    Nore.-Basis of table : weighted average expeaditure in six capital towns for 1911 equals 1000. See remarks on page 336 with reference to change of base period.

    7. Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index-Numbers, 1912 to 1916 (FourthQuarter)._-The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect. on the purchasing-power-of-money index-numbers for each State, of variations in prices of commodities and house rent:
[^4]:    - See romarks on p. 336 with reference to change of base period. t See remariks on page 307, paragrapliv.

[^5]:    A verage for the ive towns. t A verage for thirty towng, $\ddagger$ See reingrikg on page 330 with
    reference to change of base period. $\$$ See remarks on page 367 , paragraph (iv, ra house rent.

[^6]:    * For correspondiag figures for previous years see Report No. 6 (pp. $25-6$ and 38-8) of Labour and Industridi Branch. $\dagger$ Basis of Table. See Report No. 6. p. 25.

    NOTE - In each sectron of the above table the figuren are comparatie in all respects. That is to say, they shew not only the increase or decrease in the cost of the items neluded int cach town separatety, but also the relativo cost as between the several towns.

[^7]:    ＊Sce remarks re Kouse Rent on page 367.

[^8]:    *These resulta are bared upon the regimen referted to on pp. 20-2 Labour Report No. 6 . + Basis of Table.

[^9]:    * These results are based upon the regimen referred to on pp. 20.2 Labour Report No. 6. - Sasis of Talio.

[^10]:    * The negrative sign indicates a decrease.

